Hall in Valparaiso. I want to congratulate these dedicated union members, as well as all of the hardworking union men and women throughout America for committing themselves to making a significant contribution to the growth and development in Northwest Indiana and beyond.

H.R. 3080

HON. CHRIS VAN HOLLEN

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 28, 2014

Mr. VAN HOLLEN. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of this bipartisan agreement to make critical investments in our nation's water infrastructure. Today's bill is an example of Congress working together to address the priorities of the American people, and I applaud the Conference Committee for the hard work that brought it to the Floor.

The Water Resources Reform and Development Act authorizes critical projects to maintain our nation's waterways and ports. For Maryland, this work ensures continued operations at the Port of Baltimore, supporting thousands of jobs and encouraging trade. It also provides essential support for the ongoing restoration of the Chesapeake Bay, from creating habitat out of clean dredged material at Poplar Island to rebuilding our oyster population. Additionally, this bill provides for the development of a new, comprehensive plan for the Army Corps of Engineers to restore and protect the Bay.

After we pass this bill, we must provide the necessary funding to ensure the completion of its important work. I look forward to working with my colleagues to make sure we finish the job.

HONORING DR. EI-ICHI NEGISHI

HON. TODD ROKITA

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 28, 2014

Mr. ROKITA. Mr. Speaker, rise today to honor the accomplishments of Nobel laureate Dr. Ei-ichi Negishi, the Herbert C. Brown Distinguished Professor and Teijin Limited Director of the Negishi-Brown Institute at Purdue University in West Lafayette, Indiana. Dr. Negishi has been elected into the National Academy of Sciences, one of the highest honors given to a scientist or engineer in the United States.

Dr. Negishi was elected to the academy in recognition of his distinguished and continuing achievements in original, pioneering research. Negishi won the 2010 Nobel Prize in chemistry for his palladium-catalyzed cross coupling technique to link carbon atoms and synthesize molecules. In addition to its use in the development of painkillers and cancer treatments, it is estimated that ''Negishi coupling'' is used in more than one-quarter of all chemical reactions in the pharmaceutical industry. The technique also has been used in fluorescent marking essential for DNA sequencing and in the creation of materials for thin LED displays.

Dr. Negishi currently serves as the inaugural director of Purdue's Negishi-Brown Institute, which supports basic research in catalytic organometallic (the study of compounds with bonds between Carbon and a metal) chemistry through graduate and postdoctoral fellowships, regular workshops and symposia, and relationships with industrial partners.

Dr. Negishi grew up in Japan and received a bachelor's degree in organic chemistry from the University of Tokyo in 1958. He moved to the United States in 1960 to attend graduate school at the University of Pennsylvania as a Fulbright-Smith-Mundt scholar, earning a doctorate in organic chemistry in 1963. Negishi came to Purdue in 1966 as a postdoctoral researcher under Dr. Herbert Brown, who won the Nobel Prize in 1979. Negishi went to Syracuse University in 1972, where he was an assistant professor and then an associate professor before returning to Purdue in 1979.

He was appointed the H.C. Brown Distinguished Professor of Chemistry in 1999 and has won various awards, including a Guggenheim Fellowship, the A.R. Day Award, a 1996 Chemical Society of Japan Award, the 1998 American Chemical Society Organometallic Chemistry Award, a 1998 Humboldt Senior Researcher Award and the 2010 American Chemical Society Award for Creative Work in Synthetic Organic Chemistry. He also was given the 2010 Order of Culture, Japan's highest distinction, and named as a Person of Cultural Merit. Negishi has authored more than 400 publications including two books, one of which is the Handbook of Organopalladium Chemistry for Organic Synthesis. Collectively, these publications have been cited more than 20,000 times.

His current research focuses on understanding metal-catalyzed organic reactions with possible applications in health and energy-related fields.

In light of this career accomplishment, I ask the 4th District and all Hoosiers to join me in congratulating Dr. Negishi for this great honor and achievement.

IN MEMORY OF EMANUEL RAYMOND LEWIS, LIBRARIAN EMERITUS OF THE U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

HON. STENY H. HOYER

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 28, 2014

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, I rise to pay tribute to an extraordinary life, to an extraordinary individual, to a dear friend of mine for many, many years. Emanuel Raymond Lewis, Librarian Emeritus, the last and longest serving Librarian of the U. S. House of Representatives, prolific author, archivist, educator, humorist, historian, illustrator, psychologist, and recognized expert on military and naval history, died May 14 in Suburban Hospital, Bethesda, MD.

He was the husband of my former Chief of Staff, Eleanor Lewis, an extraordinary individual in her own right, who had been Geraldine Ferraro's Chief of Staff and JOHN DINGELL's Chief of Staff as well.

Dr. Lewis was appointed House Librarian in 1973, and served until January 1995 when the library, which predated the Library of Congress, along with the House Historical Office, was down-sized and placed under the Legislative Resource Center. The Library was the official custodian of all documents generated by the House.

Ray Lewis was a man of the House, and so much more. Ray lived a life of vast experience—he was a genuine Renaissance man. He loved his work, and his scholarship and service to the House and to this country left us all enriched.

During his tenure as an officer of the House, Dr. Lewis combined disciplined intellect with a deep interest in the House's history and the patience to guide House members and staff seeking historical understanding of this institution. During the House Judiciary Committee's impeachment hearings on President Nixon, Lewis provided critical historical references to guide the committee in its work. And he honored the tradition of the office he headed, authoring a history of ''The House Library'' and promoting the ties with the Senate Library and the Library of Congress' Congressional Research Service.

Mr. Speaker, as I said, I knew Ray Lewis for much of the time I have served in the House of Representatives. I got to know him, his sense of humor, his sense of this institution, his sense of decency, his sense of excitement of what was going on here and around the world. And with Eleanor he traveled much of the world and, in each place, brought something new home with him to share with all of us.

From his service as an officer in military intelligence from 1954–1956, Dr. Lewis developed a life-long interest in the history of military architecture and technology in the United States, which culminated in the 1970 publication of ''Seacoast Fortifications of the United States'' published by the Smithsonian Institution Press. He wrote this work while a Post-Doctoral Research Associate 1969–1970 at The Smithsonian Institution. Initially an architectural student at the University of California at Berkeley, Dr. Lewis turned his early drawing talents to illustrate his book.

Commissioned as a First Lieutenant in the Coast Artillery Corps, he transferred to Military Intelligence when the Corps was abolished shortly after his commission. As commander of a group of Soviet military defectors—Lewis was a native Russian speaker—he was assigned responsibility for testing security at military bases. He retired as a Captain.

Dr. Lewis researched military documents in the National Archives, and traveled extensively to fortification sites around the country for his book, the first comprehensive work on the subject of coastal fortifications in a century, now used by the U. S. National Park Service in training their employees. This seminal work examined the prominent role played by these fortifications in American defense policy prior to World War II.

Lewis was accompanied on these travels by his future wife, Eleanor, and the couple referred to the time as 'their forting days in lieu of their courting days.' Travel would become a constant in their lives together—his proposal of marriage included an unusual vow—''marry me and I will take you to Tashkent, Samarkand, and Bukhara''—and he did. Over forty-five years they would visit every continent, and more than 100 countries.

Eleanor, as I said, was my Chief of Staff, and she is still a very dear and close friend. She and Ray were partners in life for over four decades. They were partners, as well, in intellectual pursuit and in love of this country and this institution.